AD-A196 148

AIR FORCE LOGISTICS COMMAND

MATERIEL ANALYSIS
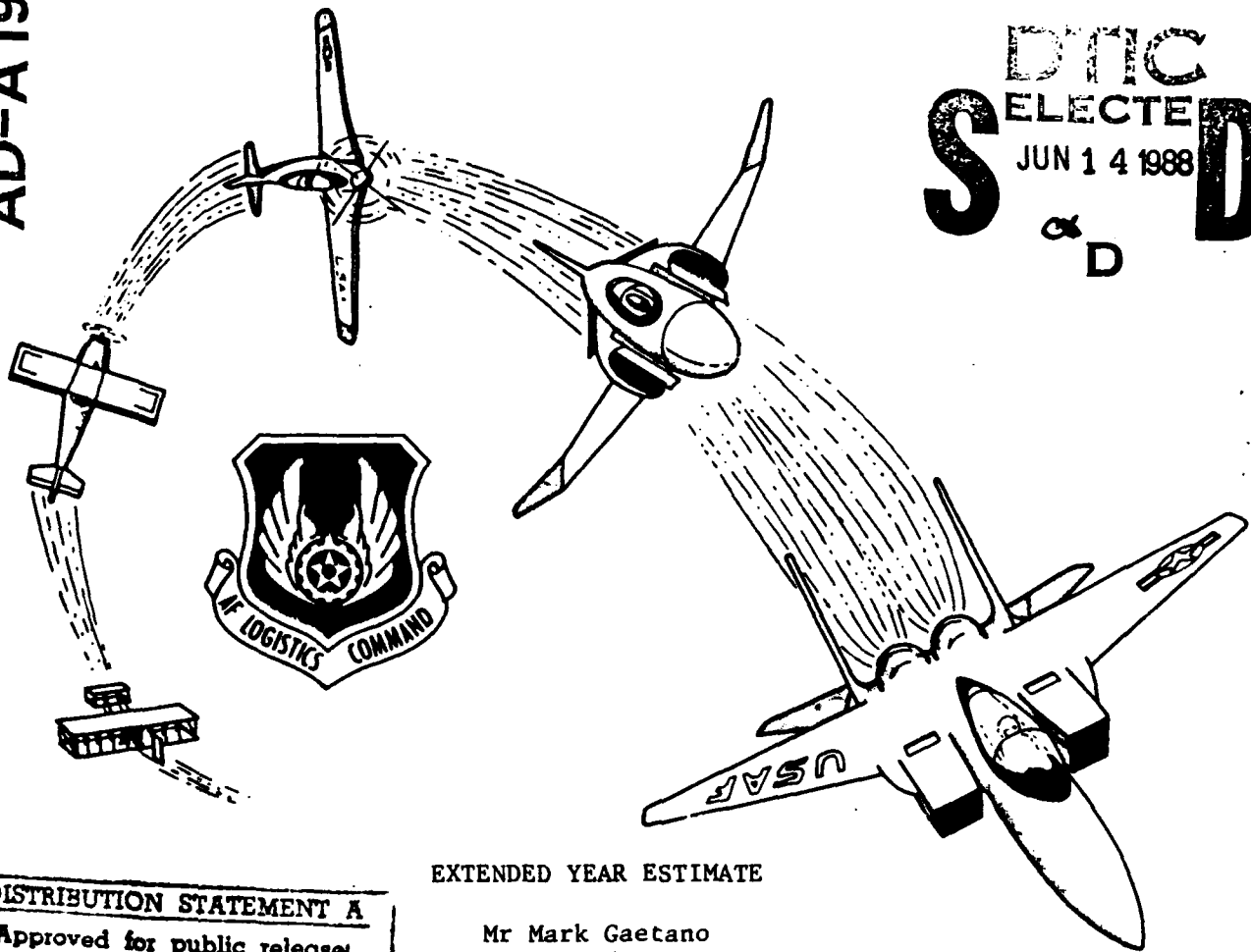
EXTENDED YEAR ESTIMATE

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88   7

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REPLY TO
ATTN OF   MMM

MAY 1988

SUBJECT: Extended Year Estimate Final Report

TO: HQ USAF/LEXP/LEYS

1. The Air Force has implemented several changes to Stock Fund Stratification procedures. These changes ensure requirement policies match stock fund stratification procedures. One of the approved changes is to include the extended year (EY) as part of the Approved Force Acquisition Objective (AFAO). As a result of this change, needed assets will now stratify in the extended year and thus reduce inapplicable inventory totals.

2. The D062 Central Secondary Inventory Stratification (CSIS) is not yet automated to include the extended year. Therefore, we developed off-line estimates of the amount of inventory which will stratify into the extended year. We estimate this change will result in a 16 percent reduction of inapplicable inventory totals.

3. Our conclusions and recommendations are provided in Attachment 1. We will distribute this report to the offices cited in Attachment 2. Point of contact is Mr Mark Gaetano, HQ AFLC/MMMAA, AUTOVON 787-5243.

FOR THE COMMANDER

MARVIN L. DAVIS, Colonel, USAF
Director, Materiel Requirements
   and Financial Management
DCS/Materiel Management

3 Atch
1. Conclusions and Recommendations
2. Distribution List
3. Final Report

UNITED STATES AIR FORCE

SEPTEMBER 18, 1947

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

CONCLUSIONS

1. The total Approved Force Acquisition Objective (current year, apportionment year, budget year, and extended year) reflects required assets and should stratify as applicable inventory.

2. We needed to estimate the amount of inventory that stratifies into the extended year, because it is not stratified separately in current systems support division Central Secondary Item Stratification (CSIS) reports.

3. For June 1986, a total of 10 percent of the on-hand inventory stratified in the extended year. Those assets should be considered applicable inventory and should be included in the Approved Force Acquisition Objective.

4. The stratification program we developed to estimate the extended year requirement and asset position can be used to estimate future stock fund procedural or stockage policy changes.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Use our estimates for the extended year to show accurate applicable inventory totals for budget submission. (OPR: HQ AFLC/MMMF)

2. Program the Requirements Data Bank (RDB) Central Secondary Item Stratification (CSIS) report to stratify the EY separately.
(OPR: HQ AFLC/MMMG)

3. Use the stratification program developed for this report to estimate the impact of future policy, procedural, and accounting changes.
(OPR: HQ AFLC/MMMA)

ABSTRACT

In an earlier study, Stock Fund Stratification, we proposed, and the Air Staff approved, several changes to Stock Fund stratification procedures. These changes ensure requirements policies match stock fund stratification procedures, and in so doing, reduce inapplicable inventory totals. One of the approved changes is to include on-hand inventory to support the extended year (EY) as applicable inventory. However, the EY changes are not yet automated in the Consumable Item (D062) Central Secondary Item Stratification (CSIS). So we developed off-line estimates of the amount of inventory that would stratify in the extended year. In this report, we document our methodology and estimate for the dollar value of inventory stratified in the extended year (EY).

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In a previous HQ AFLC/MMMA report Stock Fund Stratification, we evaluated the current stock fund stratification methodology. As a result, we recommended an additional year of inventory be added to the current Approved Force Acquisition Objective (AFAO). This additional year is called the Extended Year (EY). However, the current consumable item (D062) Central Secondary Item Stratification (CSIS) does not stratify the extended year. So, AFLC needs a way to estimate the Extended Year and identify its effect on the AFAO.

To determine the impact the extended year will have on the AFAO, we developed a FORTRAN program to simulate the D062 CSIS. Our program computes requirements and stratifies assets just as the current CSIS does, except our program includes the Extended Year. We ran our program using the entire population of actual D062 data from each of the five Air Logistic Centers. We then matched our results to the actual CSIS for validation.

As a result of our analysis, the AFAO requirement will be increased by approximately 20 percent. This translated into a 16 percent reduction of inapplicable inventory totals. Using FY86 CSIS figures, that means $251.5 million of on-hand inventory would stratify in the EY as applicable inventory.

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CHAPTER 1

THE PROBLEM

BACKGROUND

Previous stock fund stratification procedures incorrectly reported needed assets as inapplicable. In a previous MMMA report [Blazer], we recommended, and the Air Staff approved, some changes to stratification procedures. As a result, the definition of applicable inventory has been changed. In the past, applicable inventory was basically the requirements objective (safety level, pipeline quantities, and economic order quantity) plus two years of demand. The new definition of applicable inventory will include the requirements objective plus three years of demand. The additional year of applicable inventory is called the Extended Year (EY). However, current stock fund reports do not stratify the EY; those assets are currently included in the economic retention category.

PROBLEM STATEMENT

Due to a change in stock fund stratification procedures, AFLC needs a way to determine the amount of on-hand inventory that stratifies into the Extended Year (EY).

CHAPTER 2

ANALYSIS

OVERVIEW

We divide our analysis into two sections. The first section will describe our _analysis_ _approach_. In the second section, we highlight the _results_.

ANALYSIS APPROACH

In order to determine the Extended Year stratification, we developed a FORTRAN program to simulate the stratification of inventory found in the D062 Central Secondary Item Stratification (CSIS) Report. _In our program,_ _and in the future D062 CSIS report, the Extended year will stratify after_ the Budget year. The assets are stratified in the following order:

STRATIFICATION CATEGORIES

1. Other ACQ War Reserve Protectable
2. Stock Due Out
3. Demands, Current Year
4. Demands, Apportionment Year
5. Demands, Budget Year
6. **Demands, Extended Year**
7. Safety Level
8. Insurance
9. Production Leadtime
10. Administrative Leadtime
11. Procurement Cycle
12. Balance Other Acquisition War Reserve
13. Economic Retention
14. Contingency Retention
15. Potential DOD excess

Table 2-1

See Appendix A for details on how we stratified inventory into the various categories. The assets are stratified against the requirement from top to bottom; once the first requirement is satisfied the remaining assets are stratified against the next lower-level requirement. This is done until all the assets have been applied to a requirement strata.

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We ran our stratification program for each of the five Air Logistic Centers using data from the EOQ-Master tapes dated the second quarter of calendar year 1986 (April-June 1986). We ran the program for all of the expense items at all five Air Logistic Centers; we did not use a sample. The output from each of the ALC's was then entered into a spreadsheet so the results could be totaled at the AFLC level. These results (listed in Appendix B) were then used to estimate the new Extended Year Requirement. The AFLC budget managers will use our approximation to update the AFAO, and thus new applicable inventory totals. Also, due to the restratification, the economic retention (inapplicable inventory) must be reduced by whatever amount that was added to applicable inventory (i.e., the extended year requirement).

RESULTS

We provide the detailed stratification results for each ALC in Appendix B. Table 2-2 summarizes the percent of the AFAO that will stratify in the extended year. Table 2-2 also shows the percent reduction in economic retention.

	REQUIREMENT	ASSETS
AFAO	+20.0%	+10.0%
ECONOMIC RETENTION	N/C	-16.0%

Table 2-2

The percentage of inventory that now stratifies in the AFAO, shown in Table 2-2 previously stratified under economic retention. By stratifying this amount in the EY, the economic retention category was decreased by 16 percent. Note we display percentages in Table 2-2. In Appendix B, we show the actual numbers for June 1986. However, it is the percentages we want to estimate, since the Stock Fund managers will use the percentage estimate on the March 1987 CSIS, which is the one used to submit the Budget Estimate Submission (BES).

The program we developed to stratify the EY provides a valid estimate of the requirement and how the on-hand inventory stratifies against that requirement. The program is a valuable tool. We suggest analysts, policy makers, and stock fund managers use the program to estimate the requirements and stratification of future Economic Order Quantity (EOQ) stockage policy changes. For example, policy makers can use the program to determine the change in requirements cost that would result from a change in the computation of the EOQ (i.e., a change in the cost to order). We intend to retain the program for future use.

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CHAPTER 3

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

CONCLUSIONS

1. The total Approved Force Acquisition Objective (current year, apportionment year, budget year, and extended year) reflects required assets and should stratify as applicable inventory.

2. We needed to estimate the amount of inventory that stratifies into the extended year, because it is not stratified separately in current systems support division Central Secondary Item Stratification (CSIS) reports.

3. For June 1986, a total of 10 percent of the on-hand inventory stratified in the extended year. Those assets should be considered applicable inventory and should be included in the Approved Force Acquisition Objective.

4. The stratification program we developed to estimate the extended year requirement and asset position can be used to estimate future stock fund procedural or stockage policy changes.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Use our estimates for the extended year to show accurate applicable inventory totals for budget submission.
(OPR: HQ AFLC/MMMF)

2. Program the Requirements Data Bank (RDB) Central Secondary Item Stratification (CSIS) report to stratify the EY separately.
(OPR: HQ AFLC/MMMG

3. Use the stratification program developed for this report to estimate the impact of future policy, procedural, and accounting changes.
(OPR: HQ AFLC/MMMA)

4

APPENDIX A

EXPLANATION OF CSIS REQUIREMENTS

APPENDIX A

EXPLANATION OF CSIS REQUIREMENTS

REQUIREMENT COMPUTATIONS

In this appendix, we explain how we simulated the CSIS requirements and how the assets are stratified into the various categories. The easiest way to explain how the our simulated CSIS works is by an example. We will go step by step through the CSIS using a hypothetical item. Let's assume the item is a light bulb, and we are given the following information about the item.

ITEM NAME: Light Bulb

PROGRAM MONTHLY DEMAND RATE		96.11	units
PRODUCTION LEAD TIME		3	months
ADMINISTRATIVE LEAD TIME		5	months
QUANTITATIVE REQUIREMENTS	QUARTER 01	5	units
QUANTITATIVE REQUIREMENTS	QUARTER 02	10	units
QUANTITATIVE REQUIREMENTS	QUARTER 03	4	units
QUANTITATIVE REQUIREMENTS	QUARTER 04	2	units
QUANTITATIVE REQUIREMENTS	QUARTER 05	3	units
QUANTITATIVE REQUIREMENTS	QUARTER 06	10	units
QUANTITATIVE REQUIREMENTS	QUARTER 07	12	units
QUANTITATIVE REQUIREMENTS	QUARTER 08	13	units
QUANTITATIVE REQUIREMENTS	QUARTER 09	91	units
QUANTITATIVE REQUIREMENTS	QUARTER 10	23	units
QUANTITATIVE REQUIREMENTS	QUARTER 11	0	units
QUANTITATIVE REQUIREMENTS	QUARTER 12	0	units
QUANTITATIVE REQUIREMENTS	QUARTER 13	15	units
QUANTITATIVE REQUIREMENTS	QUARTER 14	12	units
SAFETY LEVEL		67	units
STOCK DUE OUT		65	units
OTHER ACQUISITION WAR RESERVE PROTECTABLE		0	units
BALANCE OTHER WAR RESERVE PROTECTABLE		0	units
EOQ YEAR FACTOR		1	year
ECONOMIC RETENTION		17000	units
SERVICEABLE ASSETS		282	units
UNSERVICEABLE ASSETS		0	units
ON-ORDER (CONTRACT)		200	units
ON-ORDER (COMMITTED)		1984	units

Given this information (this information is available in the DO62 system for any EOQ item), the CSIS would compute the following requirements and stratify the assets as shown on the following page.

We will now go through each of the results shown in Table A-1 and explain how they were obtained.

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SIMULATED D062 CSIS REPORT

Light Bulb

Position	Requirement	Serv. 282	Unserv. 0	On Order Contract 200	On Order Committed 1984
1. Other ACQ War Reserve Protectable	0	0	0	0	0
2. Stock Due Out	65	65	0	0	0
3. Current Year	591	217	0	200	174
4. Apportionment Year	1172	0	0	0	1172
5. Budget Year	1292	0	0	0	638
6. Extended Year	101	0	0	0	0
7. Safety Level	67	0	0	0	0
8. Insurance	0	0	0	0	0
9. Production Lead Time	288	0	0	0	0
10. Admin. Lead Time	490	0	0	0	0
11. Procurement Cycle	1153	0	0	0	0
12. Balance Other War Reserve	0	0	0	0	0
13. AFAO	5519	282	0	0	0
14. Economic Retention	17000	0	0	0	0
15. Total Retention	22519	282	0	0	0

Table A-1

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1. Other Acquisition War Reserve Protectable--This requirement is read in from the given information.

2. Stock Due Out--This is the number of units that have been backordered and is waiting for resupply.

In our example, this requirement is read in from the given information. Therefore, the Stock Due Out is 65 units.

3. Demands, Current Year--The current year is either 3, 6, 9, or 12 months depending on how many months are left in the fiscal year. The current year requirement is computed by multiplying the number of months left in the fiscal year by the program monthly demand rate, then the corresponding number of quantitative requirement quarters are added.

In our example, we will assume there are 6 months left in the fiscal year; therefore, the current year requirement is 6 times the program monthly demand rate plus the first two quarters of the quantitative requirement.

(6 * 96.11) + 5 + 10 = 591.66   --> 591 units

4. Demands, Apportionment Year--The apportionment year is always 12 months. The apportionment year is computed by multiplying the program monthly demand rate by 12 and adding 4 quarters of quantitative requirements starting off where the current year stopped.

For our example, the current year used the first two quarters of the quantitative requirements, so the apportionment year would use the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth quantitative requirement quarters.

(12 * 96.11) + 4 + 2 + 3 + 10 = 1172.32 --> 1172 units

5. Demands, Budget Year--The budget year has the same definition as the apportionment year. The budget year is computed by multiplying 12 times the program monthly demand rate and adding 4 quarters of quantitative requirements starting off where the apportionment year left off.

Using our example, since the apportionment year used quarters 3, 4, 5, and 6, then the budget year would use the quantitative requirement quarters 7, 8, 9, and 10.

(12 * 96.11) + 12 + 13 + 91 + 23 = 1292.32 --> 1292 units

6. Safety Level--The safety level is computed by reading in the data from the DO62 system and using the current safety level formula. [AF Reg 57-6, Chapter 7.]

For the light bulb, we will assume we were given this information, so the safety level requirement will be 67 units.

7. Insurance--If an item is marked with a special code 'I' then the insurance requirement is the first quarter quantitative requirement.

Our light bulb is not an insurance item.

8. Production Lead time--This requirement is computed by multiplying the production lead time in months times the program monthly demand rate and then adding the corresponding quantitative requirements.

The light bulb has a production lead time of 3 months. Thus the requirement is 3 times the program monthly demand rate plus 1 (i.e., 3 months lead time / 3 months in a quarter) quarter of quantitative requirement starting off where the budget year ended (i.e., the 11th quantitative requirement quarter).

(3 * 96.11) + 0 = 288.33 --> 288 units

9. Administrative Lead Time--This requirement is computed by multiplying the administrative lead time in months times the program monthly demand rate and then adding the corresponding quantitative requirements.

The light bulb's administrative lead time was 5 months, so the requirement would be 5 times the program monthly demand rate plus 1.67 (i.e., 5 months lead time / 3 months in a quarter) quarters of quantitative requirements. In this case, the requirement would use the twelfth quarter of quantitative requirements and 67 percent of the thirteenth quantitative requirement quarter.

(5 * 96.11) + 0 + (0.67 * 15) = 490.6 --> 490 units

10. Procurement Cycle--The procurement cycle is computed by first converting the EOQ Year Factor to months (i.e., multiply by 12). The next step is to multiply the converted factor times the program monthly demand rate. The resulting product is the Procurement Cycle Requirement.

The light bulb has a EOQ factor of 1 year, which is equal to 12 months.

(12 * 96.11) = 1153.32 --> 1153 units

11. Extended Year--To calculate the extended year, you have to determine if a buy will occur during the extended year. If a buy does occur in the extended year then the requirement is the number of months in the extended year until you reach the buy point times the program monthly demand rate plus the corresponding number of quantitative requirement quarters. If a buy does not occur in the EY, then the requirement is equal to the procurement cycle quantity.

In our example, we will reach a buy point in the first month of the Extended year, and thus, the requirement is 1 times the program monthly demand rate plus the next 0.33 (i.e., 1 month / 3 quarters in a month) quarters of quantitative requirement quarters starting from where the administrative lead time requirement left off. In this case, the Extended Year requirement would use the remaining 0.33 of the 13th quarter.

$$(1 * 96.11) + (0.33 * 15) = 101.06 \longrightarrow 101 \text{ units}$$

12. Balance Other Acquisition War Reserve—This data is given from the background information (i.e., 0 units).

13. Approved Force Acquisition Objective (AFAO)—This is computed by summing all the requirements (including the EY).

$$65 + 591 + 1172 + 1292 + 67 + 0 + 288 + 490 + 1153 + 401 = 5519$$

14. Economic Retention—This is read directly from the D062 tapes.

15. Total Retention—This is computed by adding the AFAO plus the Economic Retention.

We have now explained how the requirements are computed. The next step is matching the assets against these requirements. To do so, we start at the top and apply the assets to fill each requirement category until we run out of assets.

We will start with the serviceable assets. From the given information, we have 282 light bulbs on hand (i.e., the light bulbs are sitting on the shelf). Our first priority is to satisfy any backorders that might have occurred while waiting for resupply. Checking the simulated CSIS shows that we have a stock due out amount of 65 light bulbs. Therefore, 65 of our 282 light bulbs will be used to satisfy this requirement. This leaves 217 light bulbs still on hand. Our next priority is to satisfy the current year requirement which is 591 units. Since we only have 217 on hand, all of the remaining light bulbs on hand will be used to satisfy the current year requirement. This still leaves a current year requirement of 374 (i.e., 591-217). All of the remaining requirements will have zero assets against their requirement since there are no more on hand.

We then proceed using the same method with our unserviceable assets. In our example we do not have any, so the entire column is filled with zero. The next category of assets is called on-order contract. These are assets which have been ordered by the Air Force, but have not yet been received from the contractor. These assets are stratified in the same manner as the serviceable assets. In our example, we still have a current year requirement of 374. Therefore, all of our assets on contract order will be used to partially satisfy the current year requirement. This leaves us with a current year requirement of 174 (i.e., 374-200).

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The last category of assets is on-order committed. These are assets in which the Air Force is still in the process of finding a contractor and completing the necessary paperwork. Again these assets are stratified the same way as the previous assets. In our scenario, we have 1984 light bulbs waiting to be put on contract. The first 174 on-order committed assets will be used to completely satisfy the remaining current year requirement. The remaining 1810 (i.e., 1984-174) will be used to satisfy the apportionment year requirement which is 1172. The requirement can be completely fulfilled and leaves us with 638 light bulbs (i.e., 1810-1172). The next category to satisfy is the budget year requirement which is 1292. Since we only have 638 light bulbs, all of them will be used against this requirement. All of our assets have now been stratified. The remaining requirements will be filled with zero since we have no more assets to stratify.

APPENDIX B

PROGRAM RESULTS

APPENDIX B

PROGRAM RESULTS

In this appendix, we show the actual output from our stratification program. These are the actual numbers for the June 1986 CSIS. Percentages were computed using these numbers and then applied to the March 1987 CSIS. The March 1987 CSIS now includes the estimate for the extended year and is the one used for the Budget Estimate Submission.

The first five pages contain the output for the Air Logistics Centers, and the last page contains the results rolled up at the AFLC level.

OC - ALC
EY STRATIFICATION REPORT

	REQUIREMENT	SERVICEABLE	UN SERVICEABLE	ON ORDER CONTRACT	ON ORDER COMMITTED
1.ASSETS		85888701&	5304814	671431624	341847140
2.ACO WAR PROTECTABLE	12252854	8937162	474	2505564	219746
3.STOCK DUE OUT	66276982	10564755	34373	47837902	15013944
3.CURRENT YEAR (CY)	125110197	78911081	10729	28028511	10868688
5.APPORTIONMENT YEAR	440327724	191131824	132567	141641048	65334152
6.BUDGET YEAR (BY)	407736412	93171668	287699	138630112	87003963
7.EXTENDED YEAR (EY)	267576014	57190437	194971	64825090	46462313
8.SAFETY LEVEL	72378012	15539934	463213	19872326	13700435
9.INSURANCE	17959216	913466	9	385353	66780
10.PLT QUANTITY	424779744	34749032	837099	76307158	0
11.ALT QUANTITY	233135358	15916951	931562	22511423	9177269
12.PROCUREMENT CYCLE	413726924	27069734	720538	20799180	5587998
13.OTHER WAR RESERVE	32079874	1585728	9	1509463	1213672
14.AFAO	2543384448	53568186&	2004092544	564853120	306655764
15.ECONOMIC RETENTION	7444016384	98970956	1628022		
16.CONTINGENCY RETENT		176275282	48921		
17.TOTAL RETENTION	9987400832	634652976	5290193	616915632	324256688
18.EXCESS		49760042	14621	34682364	47720876

94640 RECORDS READ

Table B-1

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OO - ALC
EY STRATIFICATION REPORT

	REQUIREMENT	SERVICEABLE	UN SERVICEABLE	ON ORDER CONTRACT	ON ORDER COMMITTED
1.ASSETS		356607076	4300891	630165560	86545586
2.ACQ WAR PROTECTABLE	2872687	2172757	0	613947	45491
3.STOCK DUE OUT	29416525	5742904	83547	14981537	3908480
3.CURRENT YEAR (CY)	47674610	35123449	23315	7986316	2394774
5.APPORTIONMENT YEAR	134128948	63867132	198838	37769231	20180319
6.BUDGET YEAR (BY)	121868657	32211797	486861	33309600	24309263
7.EXTENDED YEAR (EY)	81671545	23800449	267996	13398859	9722929
8.SAFETY LEVEL	34841263	6577844	49702	5640610	4856697
9.INSURANCE	14761342	697170	0	103915	67987
10.PLT QUANTITY	104589715	11898545	388321	10616185	0
11.ALT QUANTITY	53743535	5415517	98447	2464667	1386771
12.PROCUREMENT CYCLE	127169873	12705363	0	2759559	1142814
13.OTHER WAR RESERVE	131810987	1220380	0	1759607	1359275
14.AFAO	984550560	201433290	681519328	131404053	77304341
15.ECONOMIC RETENTION	2284014624	46630054	636264		
16.CONTINGENCY RETENT		90402793	120295		
17.TOTAL RETENTION	3168565184	248063392	2353591	139301792	85396143
18.EXCESS		18883875	2047400	489584384	490375850

51310 RECORDS READ

Table B-2

SA – ALC
EY STRATIFICATION REPORT

	REQUIREMENT	SERVICEABLE	UN SERVICEABLE	ON ORDER CONTRACT	ON ORDER COMMITTED
1.ASSETS		970754688	372523	687826080	526564196
2.ACQ WAR PROTECTABLE	48947823	37485582	0	5117379	2734275
2.STOCK DUE OUT	148500118	21786540	36059	65603771	36984246
3.CURRENT YEAR (CY)	149354376	76989021	3504	35553794	17413467
5.APPORTIONMENT YEAR	540308640	172664324	15129	160599610	103173798
6.BUDGET YEAR (BY)	554250752	91321135	12199	133102460	136775998
7.EXTENDED YEAR (EY)	344624244	57378979	2748	66687244	57227234
8.SAFETY LEVEL	105076267	8201330	0	25012833	26329938
9.INSURANCE	25455010	1197753	0	488376	280897
10.PLT QUANTITY	501849436	33371009	56287	57563463	0
11.ALT QUANTITY	303904328	14706302	113596	14947079	15921828
12.PROCUREMENT CYCLE	506100248	25471623	3056	14787159	11176809
13.OTHER WAR RESERVE	122621765	10625363	0	5895477	4476888
14.AFAO	3351002368	551150160	2799599008	585359008	478112568
15.ECONOMIC RETENTION	9347007104	97906408	29379		
16.CONTINGENCY RETENT		198573142	100523		
17.TOTAL RETENTION	12698009472	649055952	372523	620431328	501085748
18.EXCESS		126178414	0	59439920	61985551

165949 RECORDS READ

Table B-3

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SM - ALC
EY STRATIFICATION REPORT

	REQUIREMENT	SERVICEABLE	UN SERVICEABLE	ON ORDER CONTRACT	ON ORDER COMMITTED
1.ASSETS		285045248	45632	95338184	76060412
2.ACQ WAR PROTECTABLE	1509982	1318249	0	81179	105929
3.STOCK DUE OUT	30684377	3414448	23643	11508477	9547683
3.CURRENT YEAR (CY)	28568456	18698992	5910	3824891	3370158
5.APPORTIONMENT YEAR	79422607	33482471	16078	15322869	17657495
6.BUDGET YEAR (BY)	76308994	20025792	0	12479993	17261067
7.EXTENDED YEAR (EY)	63244525	18855064	0	6981459	7301907
8.SAFETY LEVEL	19371707	3741761	0	2758408	2979459
9.INSURANCE	11510641	1300830	0	264935	122594
10.PLT QUANTITY	64198792	6524538	0	4753487	0
11.ALT QUANTITY	41526672	3306398	0	1710202	1254167
12.PROCUREMENT CYCLE	95075748	10381732	0	2565275	1383476
13.OTHER WAR RESERVE	10748568	2432322	0	829892	898829
14.AFAO	522171056	123482883	398642448	63081079	67229170
15.ECONOMIC RETENTION	1513109584	31894488	0		
16.CONTINGENCY RETENT		100349869	0		
17.TOTAL RETENTION	2035280640	155377464	45632	68950082	70074146
18.EXCESS		31000037	0	21980136	26671162

70080 RECORDS READ

Table B-4

17

WR - ALC
EY STRATIFICATION REPORT

Table B-5

18

EY STRATIFICATION REPORT AFLC
JUNE 1986 DATA

	Requirement	On Hand Serviceable	Unserviceable	On Order Contract	On Order Commit
1. Assets		3,246,696,164	10,488,610	2,463,986,716	1,252,061,042
2. DAWRP	181,362,605	121,341,296	474	36,734,512	5,804,936
3. Stock Due Out	381,460,863	50,321,871	177,622	182,680,983	81,807,351
4. Current Year (CY)	447,971,885	262,812,360	47,123	95,555,657	46,465,741
5. Apportionment Year (AY)	1,445,398,731	563,128,249	362,612	419,451,699	251,841,734
6. Budget Year (BY)	1,398,383,709	297,845,880	808,865	375,983,979	313,745,874
7. Extended Year (EY)	921,319,588	186,113,932	623,903	181,827,592	145,243,567
8. Safety Level	290,008,690	45,285,458	512,915	65,246,823	59,420,618
9. Insurance	95,208,772	6,039,534	0	2,097,057	898,779
10. PLT Quantity	1,316,271,423	111,898,403	1,538,945	181,573,249	0
11. ALT Quantity	770,491,363	50,487,338	1,144,292	51,887,403	33,420,835
12. Procurement Cycle	1,387,170,705	98,683,594	728,429	49,758,782	23,502,603
13. BOAWR	422,170,658	19,720,624	0	12,201,803	8,581,137
14. AFAO	9,057,233,552	1,830,680,141	7,220,588,912	1,655,000,384	1,128,694,253
15. Economic Retention	25,005,573,552	359,942,113	2,295,145	0	0
16. Contingency Retention	0	726,860,496	286,347	0	0
17. Total Retention	62,582,807,104	2,190,621,976	8,526,639	1,778,738,190	1,186,551,069
18. Excess	0	337,755,561	2,062,021	988,776,819	676,017,804

Table B-6

REFERENCES

1. Air Force Manual 57-6, Volume I, Chapter 7.

2. Blazer, Lt Col Douglas J., "Stock Fund Stratification", September 1987.